

# **PENGARUH BUDAYA PATRIARKI TERHADAP PENGAMBILAN KEPUTUSAN PEMERIKSAAN PAP SMEAR DI PUSKESMAS SEDAYU II BATUL YOGYAKARTA 2018**

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## **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang :** Indonesia termasuk negara berkembang yang setiap tahun tidak kurang dari 170.000 kasus kanker serviks yang terjadi. Dimana kanker serviks disebabkan oleh virus HPV. Ditemukan 70% penderita kanker serviks dalam keadaan stadium akhir. Dinas kesehatan Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta mengatakan angka kejadian kanker serviks pada kota Yogyakarta sebanyak 341 kasus, Kabupaten Sleman sebanyak 962 kasus, Kabupaten Kulon Progo sebanyak 205 kasus, dan kasus kanker serviks terbanyak berada di Kabupaten Bantul sebanyak 1355 kasus. Program kanker serviks dengan papsmear telah dilakukan di banyak negara maju dan berhasil. Adapun faktor hambatan responden tidak melakukan Papsmear adalah budaya patriarki dimana kedudukan seorang laki-laki lebih tinggi dari perempuan.

**Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui pengaruh budaya patriarki terhadap pengambilan keputusan pemeriksaan pap smear pada wanita usia subur di Puskesmas Sedayu II Bantul Yogyakarta.

**Metode :** Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan menggunakan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada wanita usia subur di Puskesmas Sedayu II sebanyak dengan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *total Sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan *uji chi square*. Data wanita usia subur yang diambil menggunakan kuesioner di Puskesmas Sedayu II Bantul Yogyakarta.

**Hasil :** Sebagian besar Responden berumur 20-35 tahun (70.0%), berpendidikan menengah (73.3%), tidak bekerja (80.0%).

**Kesimpulan :** Berdasarkan data yang telah diperoleh bahwa terdapat pengaruh antara budaya patriarki terhadap pengambilan keputusan pemeriksaan papsmear di Puskesmas Sedayu II dengan *p value 0.378*

**Kata Kunci :** budaya patriarki, pengambilan keputusan

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# THE EFFECT OF PATRIARCHAL CULTURE ON PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION DECISION MAKING IN SEDAYU II PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, BATUL, YOGYAKARTA 2018

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** : Indonesia is a developing country in which every year there are no less than 170.000 cases of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is caused by HPV. 70% cervical cancer patients are found in the final stage. The Department of Health of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province states that the number of cervical cancer incidences in Yogyakarta was 341 cases, in Sleman Regency was 962 cases, Kulon Progo Regency was 205 cases, and the highest number of cervical cancer cases in Bantul Regency with 1355 cases. Pap smear cervical cancer program has been performed in many developed countries successfully. The inhibiting factors of pap smear is patriarchal culture in which a man's position is higher than a woman.

**Purpose** : To determine the effect of patriarchal culture on pap smear examination decision making among women of childbearing age in Sedayu II Public Health Center, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

**Method** : The research type was observational analytical using Cross Sectional approach. The study was performed on women of childbearing age in Sedayu II Public Health Center with sampling technique of total sampling. Data analysis used *chi square* test. Data of women of childbearing age was collected by questionnaire in Sedayu II Public Health Center, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

**Result** : Most respondents were 20-35 years old (70.0%), had average education (73.3%), unemployed (80.0%).

**Conclusion** : Based on the collected data, patriarchal culture affected pap smear examination decision making in Sedayu II Public Health Center with *p value* 0.378

**Keywords** : patriarchal culture, decision making

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